

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1869.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.

THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by Charles Wilkins.

Lexington, 2nd April, 1869.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feb'y. 15th, 1869.

Charles Humphreys

WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACREAN will practice Law in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

Lexington, 23d May, 1869.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

May 16th, 1868.

COW POCK INOCULATION.

DOCTOR JO. BOSWELL has procured some Genuine Cow Pock Matter, and will inoculate all that may call on him.

June 12th, 1869.

COW POX.

Dr. E. WARFIELD is happy in being able to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he has now the Genuine Cow Pox Matter, taken from the arms of those inoculated here; and will inoculate at his own house, from them that have it in their proper state, or at the houses of any of those who may desire it, in town or country.

June 10th, 1869.

CASH given for HEMP, by

Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb'y 1868.

To be Sold or Rented.

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

E. Sbarpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cutbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1868.

Hart, Barton & Hart,

WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from every source the highest quality of Tobacco.

March 13th, 1869.

Garrett and Mills,

HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1869.

I WANT to employ a man who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.

Feb'y. 16, 1869.

THE members of the Lexington Key-Club, requested to meet at Post-Office, at 7 o'clock, on Thursday, the 12th inst.

J. L. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Postlethwait's Tavern.

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion will be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January, 20, 1869.

Generous Wages

WILL be given, & every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety. Wanted, also, two or three BOYS, as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

John Jones.

Water-street, Lexington.

For Sale.

THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jordan, hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, to pay their accounts, note, or otherwise, to set the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Maclean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19, 1868.

A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last—near two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust-Grove, near Lexington,

April 22d, 1869.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

Solen

ON the night of the 12th inst., from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made those who will bring him to

James B. January.

June 13th, 1869.

Charles Biddle, jun.

No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

HAS FOR SALE

SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES

OF

CALICOES & CHINTZES,

besides a very large and handsome assortment of

British and India

GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Pasture for Cattle.

ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it, the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macnitt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.

April 18, 1869.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co

Have received an assortment of RITTEN

HOUSE'S improved SURVEYOR'S COMPAS-

ES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING IN-

STRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALLES,

SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and

STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS.

They have likewise received a quantity of best

PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 23d, 1869.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co.

HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the

following VALUABLE BOOKS.

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Par-

liamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the

Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late Secretary

to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological

Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church

History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on

Miracles; and Richard's Physiology; Rippon's

Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement contain-

ing the improvements in the 14th London edition;

Telemaque; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new

Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zwickler's Sermons;

Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's

Poetical Works; Newton on the Phenomena;

Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensary; St. Pierre's

Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous

original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton;

D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wake-

field in French; Briggs's Cooks; Mysteries of

Udolpho; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works

Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and

Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Serious; Cox's

American Dispensary; Buck's Miscellaneous

Works; Perrin's Grammar; Pomey's French

Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new

Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voy-

ages; Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam

de Staël Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or

the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last

Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an Irish

Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owens; an

Accurate Analysis of Minerals; do. Chemistry;

Founding of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated

from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixote;

Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel of our own Witness;

David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes & Pocket

Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St.

Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col.

Burr; Cowper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica;

Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Chrons

of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lec-

tures; Voney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bo-

naparte's Campaign; History of Chili, by the

Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; G. L.

lie's Greece; Coxe's Medical Dictionary; Hen-

ning and Munford's Reports; Kyd on Exchange;

do. on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole

proceedings in the case Olmstead and others, a-

gainst Rittenhouse's executors with the act of

the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other mat-

ters relative to this important subject, collected and

arranged by R. Peters, jun. The World a new Com-

edy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane The-

atre, and published in London in 1848; Blind Boy

a new drama in two acts, performed at the The-

atre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan

Postlethwait; the Man of the World; Adelphi, &c.

&c. They have now on hand an extensive col-

lection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold

wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New

York prices; and in general without charging for

carriage. Also in the press and will be published

in a few weeks: Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's

Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

Lexington, June 9th, 1869.

J. & D. Maccoun

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by

wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE, which they are now opening

for the spring and summer seasons, which

were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and pur-

chased on unusually low terms. Also eight pine

of genuine and very superior quality. Madeira

Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segares. There

are as usual supplied from their mill manufactory

with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought

Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1869.

A RE QUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the

late Col. George Nicholas, and being autho-

rized to receive all books that have been loan-

ed out of it.—I will thank those persons

who have borrowed any of them, to return

them to me in Lexington, or inform me

where they can be had.

William T. Barry.

December 17th, 1869.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of

Northan B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY

mare, five years old, last spring, about fifteen

hands high, with a small white in her forehead,

and a small white in her hind joints. She

is armed, crooked in her hock joints. Who-

ever will deliver the above mare to Richard A.

Gambin, of Jefferson or H. Breckinridge Lexing-

ton, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1868.

Boats for Sale.

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he

has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday,

will have for sale at the mouth of Fates

Creek in the course of the winter and spring,

a number of Boats of every description.—

The boats built by Monday are known to be

of a superior quality; they will be sold at

the usual price, and where it will be more

convenient to the purchaser the payment will

be received at Natchez or New-Orleans, giv-

ing him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1868.

Taken up by William H. Hladay, living on the

Lexington road, at Ready M. Jack's old place,

Yellow Bay Mare, about 14 hands high, 5 years

old, last spring, no brands perceivable, appraised

to \$40 before me this 16th day of January 1869.

Jesse Barker, j. p. N. c.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutbert Banks

Lexington, Jan 1st, 1869.

Great Bargains.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will positively be sold to the highest bidder on Friday the seventh day of July next, at the farm of the subscriber, on Strode's run, four miles east of Lexington, on a credit of twelve months—bond, bearing interest from the date, with good security, will be required.

A large valuable stock of HORSES, consisting of work and saddle horses, brood mares with their colts, and young geldings and fillies, from one to three years old. The mares from which this stock has been raised, were formerly selected and owned by Thomas D. Owings, esq. and captain. Prior, and unquestionably the best in the state.—Great pains have been taken to improve it by breeding from the best horses, such as the imported horses Spread Eagle, Speculator, Royalist, and others of high blood. Should the Farm here-with advertised, be sold previous to the above sale, in that case, will be sold on the following day, all the stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Wagon and Ox Cart, Farming Utensils, and almost every kind of article used in husbandry. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

I wish to sell (by private sale) my stud horse, TRAFALGAR; he is famous as a foal-seller, and pedigree unexceptionable. Also my turk horse WASHINGTON, five years old, in high health &c. his sire Spread Eagle; his dam Kitty Fisher, Prior's running mare, never beaten, and won more races than any nag of her time—her son is supposed to be superior to her in her best days, both as to speed and bottom.

I wish to sell (by private sale) that beautiful and highly improved FARM, situated between three and four miles from Lexington, in Fayette county, state of Kentucky, known by the name of the Buck Eye plantation; containing 309 acres—For situation and fertility of soil, it is not surpassed by any farm in the state. The cleared land is laid off in a handsome style, the pasture lots well set with blue grass and clover—the water is plenty and good. There is on it a handsome young Orchard of apple and peach of a choice selection. The buildings consist of a two story frame house, with 2 rooms & a passage on each finished in a plain manner by plastering and painting all through—adjoining the house, is a convenient room, that separates the house from the kitchen, and has a communication with both—an excellent barn, stables, negro house, meat house, milk house, &c. &c.

Also a small tract, containing twenty-one and a quarter acres, lying between the above and Lexington, about two thirds cleared and in grass, a small house and good spring. This will be sold separate from, or with the other.

The terms of payment is one third part in hand, one third part in one year, and the other third part in two years from the day of sale, to be secured as may be agreed on.

William West.

May 18th, 1869.

N. E. The land is clear of all encumbrance—quite good—a general warranty deed will be made. The purchaser, at his option, can be accommodated with the CROP in the ground, of wheat, oats, corn, hay, flax, and a considerable quantity of hemp seed, now in cultivation.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.

THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cohoon's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of these machines is now in operation on

Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is

found admirably to answer the purpose for which

it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most all bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,

Joseph Roswell,

Daniel Sutton,

John Fisher,

Geo. Laws.

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office,

Price, Twelve and a Half Cents,

A NEW AND CANDID

INVESTIGATION

OF THE QUESTION,

IS REVELATION TRUE?

FROM THE REPORTER.

To the Editors.

A message was this morning received by the Senate from the President of the United States, communicating, with other intelligence, a recent correspondence with Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith, relative to the late orders of the British government, which I will thank you to give a place in your paper for the information of the people.

Yours, &c.

JOHN POPE.

Senate Chamber, June 16th, 1809.

To the Senate of the United States.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 13th inst. I transmit extracts from letters from Mr. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, accompanied by letters and communications to him from the British Secretary of State for the foreign department; all of which have been received here since the last session of Congress.

To these documents are added a communication just made by Mr. Erskine to the Secretary of State, and his answer.

JAMES MADISON.

June 15th, 1809.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1809.

SIR, I have the honor to inclose the copy of an order of his majesty in council issued on the 26th of April last.

In consequence of official communications sent to me from his majesty's government since the adoption of that measure, I am enabled to assure you that it has no connection whatever with the overtures which I have been authorized to make to the government of the United States, and that I am persuaded that the terms of the agreement so happily concluded by the recent negotiation, will be strictly fulfilled on the part of his majesty.

The internal evidence of the order itself would fully justify the foregoing construction; and moreover it will not have escaped your notice that the repeal has not thereby been made of the orders of the 7th of Jan. 1807, which according to the engagement I have entered into on the part of his majesty is to be abrogated with the other orders, in consequence of the adjustment of differences between the two countries, and the confidence entertained of a further conciliatory understanding.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed.)

D. M. ERSKINE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

June 15th, 1809.

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, of this day, communicating the order in council, issued by his Majesty on the 26th of April last.

However well persuaded the President may at all times have been that the arrangement so happily effected by the late negotiation, would be strictly fulfilled on the part of his B. M. he has, nevertheless, received with satisfaction your renewed assurance to that effect, with the further assurance, founded on official communications to you from your government since the adoption of the order in council of the 26th of April, that that order was not intended to have any connection whatever with the overtures which you have been authorized to make to the government of the United States.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed.)

R. SMITH.

The honorable

DAVID M. ERSKINE,

Envoy exy. & H. B. Majesty.

FROM MR. CANNING.

Foreign Office, 24th Dec. 1808.

SIR,—In my official note of the 23d of September, I stated to you the probability that some alterations might be made in the orders in council, with a view to adapt their operations more exactly to the altered state of Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

As this statement was however only incidental, and as I at the same time disclaimed any intention of taking advantage of such proposed alterations in the discussions then pending between us—feeling that if made, they would not be founded on the admission of any of the principles for which you were contending—it was perhaps not necessary that I should trouble you with any further communication upon this subject. But the order of which I have the honor to inclose a copy, having been passed by his Majesty in Council on Wednesday last, I am desirous previously to its actual publication, of explaining to you the grounds on which the more extended alterations, which were in contemplation, have been suspended.

It was intended to relax in a certain degree the regulations of the orders in council, with respect to such of the powers in hostility with his majesty as were not, or should not place themselves, in a state of hostility with Spain; but at the same time that this relaxation was extended to other powers, to prohibit absolutely by strict, rigorous and unmitigated blockade, all intercourse whatever with France.

The adoption by these powers, who were to have been the objects of such relaxation, of the views and projects of France with respect to Spain, drew away all assignable ground of distinction between France and these powers, and that part therefore of the intended alterations does not take place.

The alteration contained in the inclosed order in council stands upon a separate ground, and as I have more than once under stood from you that the part of the orders in council which this order goes to mitigate is that which was felt most forly in the United States, I have great pleasure in being authorized to communicate it to you.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

William Pinckney, Esq.

His majesty, in virtue of the powers reserved to him, by two certain acts passed in the 48th year of his majesty's reign, the one entitled "An act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of Parliament, duties of customs on the goods, wares and merchandizes therein enumerated, in furtherance of the provisions of certain orders in council." The other entitled "An act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of Parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland, of goods, wares and merchandize therein enumerated," is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid acts be suspended as to any duties on exportation, granted by the said acts, so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any country, for the time being, in amity with his majesty, and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, imported direct from such country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in British ships or in ships of the country of which the articles are the growth, produce or manufacture.

And his majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said duties on exportation be suspended, as to all goods, wares and merchandize, which have been, or may be condemned as prize until further order shall be made therein.

Mr. PINCKNEY TO Mr. CANNING.

Great Cumberland Place,

Dec. 28th, 1808.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th instant, communicating an order passed by his majesty in council on Wednesday last; and have transmitted copies of these papers to my government.

It is perfectly true, as the concluding paragraph of your letter supposes me to believe, that the United States have viewed with great sensibility the pretension of this government (which, as a pretension the present order plainly reasserts, without much, if at all, modifying its practical effect) to levy imposts upon their commerce, outward and inward, which the orders in council of the last year were to constrain to pass through British ports.

But it is equally true, that my government has constantly protested against the entire system, with which that pretension was connected, and has in consequence required the repeal not the modification, of the British orders in council.

I have the honor to be,

With great consideration,

Sir, your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINCKNEY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated March 10, 1809.

"I have received from Mr. Canning a notification of Blockade of which a copy is enclosed."

Mr. CANNING TO Mr. PINCKNEY.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Pinckney that his majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the Isles of Mauritius and Bourbon. Mr. Pinckney is therefore requested to apprise the American Consuls and Merchants, residing in England, that the Isles above mentioned are, and must be considered as being in a state of blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinckney to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

Foreign Office March 8, 1809.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated London May 1, 1809.

"I had the honor to receive, on the 25th of March, the letter of your predecessor of the 10th of Feb.; and on the 15th of last month I received delivered to me your letter the 15th of last March."

"Upon the receipt of your letter of the 15th of March, it became my obvious duty to ask a conference with Mr. Canning. It took place on Monday, the 17th of April."

"At the close of the conference he told me that my communications were such would require reflection, and would naturally make him anxious to see me again; and that he would fix as early a day as possible, and give me notice."

"Our next interview took place on the 27th of April."

"Mr. Canning read the new order in council, and then proceeded very briefly to suggest the practical alterations which it would introduce."

"I thought I should best discharge my duty by forbearing useless discussion—and by receiving as it was offered, but without making myself a party to it, an actual improvement, capable of future extension under the auspices of just and friendly sentiments and enlightened policy."

Mr. CANNING TO Mr. PINCKNEY.

Foreign office, April 30, 1809.

SIR, When I had the honor to transmit to you on the 24th of December last, the orders in council passed on the 21st of that month, I referred to that passage of my official note of the 23d of September, 1808, in which I stated to you that "it is not improbable indeed that some alterations may be made in the orders in council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit or impair their principle, but to adapt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals with a more severe pressure upon the enemy." &c. &c. I at the same time explained to you the grounds on which the larger alterations which had been in contemplation in September was for the time laid aside. By the order of council which I have now the honor to inclose to you, that design, as explained in my official note of September 23d, is fully carried into execution.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,

Sir, your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed.) GEORGE CANNING.

William Pinckney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

From a London Paper.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 25. Extract of a letter from Admiral Lord Gambier, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed in the channel soundings, &c. to the Hon. W. Pole, dated, on board the Caledonia in Basque Roads, the 16th inst.

It has blown violently from the southward and westward since the departure of the Imperieuse, which has rendered it impracticable to act in any way with the small vessels or boats of the fleet against the enemy.

I have the satisfaction to observe this morning that the enemy have set fire to their frigate (L'Injenne) and that the ship of the line, which is aground at the entrance of the river (supposed to be the Regulus) there is every reason to believe will be wrecked.

Transmitted by Lord Gambier.

His majesty's ship Arethusa, off Bilbao, 20th of March, 1809.

SIR, I have the pleasure of acquainting you, from the commander in chief's information, that on the 15th instant, at day break in the morning, a party of seamen and marines belonging to this ship were landed under the command of the first lieutenant, Mr. Hugh Pearson, and lieutenant Scott of the marines, and destroyed upwards of twenty guns mounted on the batteries of Lequito, defended by a detachment of French soldiers, a sergeant & twenty of whom were taken prisoners, who, on our people forcing the guard-house in the principle battery, threw down their arms, and begged for quarter; the rest of their comrades effected their escape by running for it.

This little affair was conducted by lieutenant Pearson with that boldness and promptitude which generally commands success, to which I attribute our having only three men wounded, notwithstanding a quick fire of musketry for some time from the battery and guard-house as our people advanced. A small chauloupe laden with brandy, was found in the harbor and taken away.

The following day, having received information of two *ebasse mares* being up the river Andaro, laden with brandy for the French army in Spain, in the evening the same party was again landed, who found them aground about four miles up, with their cargoes on board, which were destroyed, but the vessels appearing to be Spanish property, and forcibly seized on to carry those supplies, were restored to their owners.

On the 20th lieutenant Elms Steele with a party, destroyed the guns at Baignio, and captured a small vessel laden with Merino wool, which had ran in there for security from St. Andero bound to Bayona; while lieutenant Fennel of the marines, accompanied by Mr. Elliott the purser, and a boat's crew, ascended the mountain and destroyed the signal posts.

The same evening lieutenant Pearson, with the officers and men who were with him at Laquito, took possession of the batteries at the town of Paisance without opposition, & destroyed the guns; the small parties of the enemy stationed at these places retiring as our people approached.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. MENDES.

To Charles Adams, Esq. of his majesty's ship Resistance.

LONDON GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, April 21

Sir Harry Neale, Bart. first captain to admiral Lord Gambier, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed in the channel soundings, &c. arrived here this morning, with a dispatch from his lordship to the honorable William Wellesley Pole, of which the following is a copy.

Caledonia, at anchor in Basque Roads.

April 14, 1809.

SIR,—The Almighty's favour to his majesty and the nation has been strongly marked in the success he has been pleased to give to the operations of his majesty's fleet under my command; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the four ships of the enemy named in the margin have been destroyed at their anchorage, and several others, from getting on shore, if not rendered altogether unseaworthy, are at least disabled for a considerable time.

The arrangements of the fire vessels placed under the direction of captain the right hon. lord Cochrane, were made as fully as the state of the weather would admit, according to his lordship's plan, on the evening of the 11th inst. and at eight o'clock on the same night they proceeded to the attack under a favourable breeze from the northward, and flood tide, (preceded by some vessels filled with powder and shells, as proposed by his lordship with a view to explosion) and led on in the most undaunted and determined manner by captain Woodbridge, in the Mediator fire-ship, owing to the darkness of the night, several mistook their course and failed.

On their approach to the enemy's ships, it was discovered that a boom was raised in the front of their line for a defence. This, however, the weight of the Mediator broke, and the usual intrepidity and bravery of British seamen overcame all difficulties. Advancing under a heavy fire from the forts in the Isle of Aix, as well as from the enemy's ships, most of which cut or slipped their cables, and from the confined anchorage got on shore, and thus avoided taking fire.

At day-light the following morning, lord Cochrane communicated to me by telegraph, that seven of the enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed. I immediately made the signal for the fleet to unmoor and weigh, intending to proceed with it to effect their destruction. The wind, however, being fresh from the northward, and the flood tide running, rendered it too hazardous to run into Aix roads (from its shallow water.) I therefore anchored again, at the distance of about three miles from the forts on the island.

As the tide suited, the enemy again evinced great activity in endeavouring to warp their ships (which had grounded) into deep water, and succeeded in getting all but five of the line towards the entrance of the Charente before it became practicable to attack them.

I gave orders to captain Bligh of the Vanguard to proceed with that ship, the Revenge, frigates, bombs, & small vessels, armed in the margins, to anchor near the Boyart shoal, in readiness to begin the attack. At 20 minutes past 2 p. m. lord Cochrane advanced in the Imperieuse with his accustomed gallantry and spirit, and opened a well directed fire upon the Caledonia, which struck her colours

to the Imperieuse; the ships and vessels above mentioned soon after joined in the attack upon Ville de Varfovie and Aquilon, and obliged them, before five o'clock, after sustaining a heavy cannonade to strike their colours, when they were taken possession of by the boats of the advanced squadron. As soon as the prisoners were removed, they were set on fire, as was also the Tennerie, a short time after by the enemy.

I afterwards detached rear admiral the hon. Robert Stopford in the Cesar with the Thereseus, three additional fire ships (which were hastily prepared in the course of the day) and all the boats of the fleet, with Mr. Congreve's rockets, to conduct the further operations of the night against any of the ships which lay exposed to an attack. In the morning of the 13th, the rear admiral reported to me, that as the Cesar and other line of battle ships had grounded, and were in a dangerous situation, he thought it advisable to order them all out, particularly as the remaining part of the service could be performed by frigates only; and I was happy to find that they were extricated from their perilous situation.

Captain Bligh has since informed me that it was found impracticable to destroy the three-decked ship, and the others which were lying near the entrance of the Charente, as the former being the outer one, was protected by three lines of boats, placed in advance from her.

This ship, and all the others, except four of the line and a frigate, have now moved up the river Charente. If any further attempt to destroy them is practicable, I shall not fail to use every means in my power to accomplish it.

I have great satisfaction in stating to their lordships how much I feel obliged to the zealous co-operation of rear admiral Stopford, under whose arrangement the boats of the fleet were placed; and I must also express to their lordships the high sense I have of the assistance I received from the abilities and unremitted attention of sir Harry Neale, Bart. the captain of the fleet, as well as of the animated exertions of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my command, and their forwardness to volunteer upon any service that might be allotted to them; particularly the zeal and activity shown by the captains of the line-of-battle ships in preparing the fire-vessels.

I cannot speak in sufficient terms of admiration and applause of the vigorous and gallant attack made by lord Cochrane upon the French line of battle ships which were on shore, as well as of his judicious manner of approaching them, and placing his ship in the position most advantageous to annoy the enemy, and preserve his own ship, which could not be exceeded by any feat of valour hitherto achieved by the British navy.

It is due to rear admiral Stopford, and sir Harry Neale, that I should here take the opportunity of acquainting their lordships of the handsome and earnest manner in which both these meritorious officers had volunteered their services before the arrival of lord Cochrane to undertake an attack upon the enemy with fire-ships; and that had not their lordships fixed upon him to conduct the enterprise, I have full confidence that the result of their efforts would have been highly creditable to them.

I should feel that I did not do justice to the services of Captain Godfrey of the *Atina*, in bombarding the enemy's ships on the 12th and nearly all the day of the 13th, if I did not recommend him to their lordships' notice; and I cannot omit bearing due testimony to the anxious desire expressed by Mr. Congreve to be employed wherever I might conceive his services in the management of his rockets would be useful; some of them were placed in the fire-ships with effect, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the artillerymen and others who had the management of them, under Mr. Congreve's direction.

I send herewith a return of killed, wounded, and missing of the fleet, which, I am happy to observe is comparatively small. I have not yet received the returns of the number of prisoners taken, but I conceive they amount to between 4 and 500.

I have charged sir Harry Neale with this despatch (by the Imperieuse) and I beg leave to refer their lordships to him, as also to lord Cochrane, for any further particulars of which they may wish to be informed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GAMBIER.

April 15.—(P. S.)—This morning three of the enemy's line of battle ships are observed to be still on shore under Fouras, and one of them is in a dangerous situation. One of their frigates (L'Indienne) also on shore, has fallen over, and they are now dismasting her. As the tides will take her off in a day or two, there is every probability that she will be destroyed.

Since writing the foregoing I have learned, that the hon. lieutenant lord Cochrane (Lord Cochrane's brother) and lieutenant Bisset, of the navy, were volunteers in the Imperieuse, and rendered themselves extremely useful, the former by commanding some of her guns on the main deck, and the latter in conducting one of the explosion vessels.

Names of the ships in Aix Roads, previous to the attack on the 11th of April, 1809.

L'Ocean, 120 guns, vice-admiral Allemande, captain Roland—on shore under Fouras. Foudroyant, 80 guns, rear admiral Gourdon on shore under Fouras.

Caffard, Capt. Faure, commodore—on shore under Fouras.

Tomville, 74 guns, ashore in the river.

Regulus, 74 guns, on shore under Madame.

Patriote, 74 guns.

Jemappe, 74 guns, on shore under Madame.

Tonnerre.

Aquilon.

Ville de Varfovie.

Calcutta.

FRIGATES.

Indienne, on shore near Isle d'Enet, on her beam ends.

Elbe, Pallas, and Hortense.

N. B. One of the three last frigates on shore under Isle Madame.

Lost of killed, wounded, and missing, in the fleet under lord Gambier.

Caledonia, wounded, 1.

Cesar, killed 3; missing 1.

Thereseus, wounded 3.

Imperieuse, killed 3; wounded 11.

Revenge, killed 3; wounded 15.

Mediator, killed 1; wounded 4.

N. B. The last four blown out of the Mediator after she was set on fire.

Gibraltar, wounded 1.

Total, 2 officers, 8 men killed; 9 officers, 26 men, wounded; one man missing—total 46.

GAMBIER.

Received since the above was written.

Beagle, wounded 1.

Atina, wounded 1.

Indefatigable, Aigle, Emerald, Pallas, Beagle, Atina bomb, Insolent gun brig, Conflict, Encounter, Fervent, and Growler.

* Ville de Varsovie, of 80 guns; Tonerre, 74 guns; Aquilon, 74 guns; and Calcutta, 56 guns.

LORD COCHRANE.

The following particulars are given respecting the gallant attack made by Lord Cochrane on the French fleet:

The explosion ship was prepared by Lord Cochrane in the following manner: He caulked about 1500 barrels of gunpowder to be started into puncheons, which were placed end upwards; upon the tops of these were placed between 3 and 400 shells, charged with fuses, and again, among and above these were between 2 and 300 hand grenades. The puncheons were fastened to each other by cables wound round them, and jammed together with wedges; and molisched sand was rammed down between the caiks, so as to render the whole, from stem to stern, as solid as possible; that the resistance might render the explosion much more violent.

In this immense instrument of destruction, Lord Cochrane committed himself, with only one lieutenant and four seamen; and after the boom was broken his lordship proceeded with this explosion ship towards the enemy's lines.

Let it be recollected, that at this moment the batteries on shore were provided with furnaces to fire red hot shot, and then his lordships danger in this enterprise may be properly conceived.

The wind blew a gale and tide ran 3 knots an hour. When the blue lights of the fire-ships were first discovered, one of the enemy's signal ships made the signal for fire ships; which also being a blue light, the enemy fell into great confusion, firing upon her with very injurious effect, and directly cut their cables.

When Lord Cochrane had conducted his explosion ship as near as possible, the enemy having taken the alarm, he ordered his brave little crew into the boat, and followed them, after putting fire to the fuse, which was calculated to give them 15 minutes to get out of the reach of the explosion. However in consequence of the wind getting very high, the fuse burnt too quickly; so that with the most violent exertion against wind and tide, this intrepid little party was 6 minutes nearer than they calculated to be, at the time the most tremendous explosion that human art ever contrived took place, followed by the bursting at once in the air of near 400 shells and 3000 hand grenades, pouring down a shower of iron and metal in every direction! But fortunately our second Nelson was spared; the boat having reached, by unparalleled exertion, only just beyond the extent of destruction—Unhappily this effort to escape cost the life of the brave lieutenant, whom this noble captain saw die in the boat, partly under fatigue, and partly drowned with waves, that continually broke over them. Two of the four sailors were also so nearly exhausted, that their recovery has been despaired of.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 27, 1809.

ORDERS.

ALL officers of the army who are on furlough, or absent from their respective corps or stations, will report themselves without delay to the Adjutant and Inspector of the army, Major Nicoll, at the City of Washington; stating on what authority they are absent, and the period for which their furloughs were given; and all officers who shall hereafter be absent from their respective corps or stations, will report themselves monthly as here directed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

A. T. Nicoll, Adj. & Insp'r.

Those printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the tenth Congress of the United States, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and transmit their account to the accountant of the War Department for settlement.

TO MERCHANTS.

Just received, and for sale by LEWIS SANDERS

42 Packages Merchandize, viz:

316 Pieces assorted 7-8 Prints, in cases

21 ditto ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies

25 ditto Furniture, assorted

4 ditto Furniture Checks

36 ditto Gingham

40 ditto 7-8 Cotton Plaid, in imitation of German

40 ditto 7-8 Black Cambricks

281 ditto 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Cambric Muslins

80 ditto Shirting Muslin

21 ditto assorted good and cheap neat Fancy Muslins

13 doz. ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls

34 elegant Muslin Worked Dresses or Robes

16 pieces ass'd Waistcoating, chiefly low priced

40 ditto Twilled Nankeens

Madras, Cambric and Pullicat, and Bandanna

Handkerchiefs, and Barcelona ditto

50lbs. or 3,200 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cotton

10 pieces Twist Stripes

19 ditto 9-8 and 5-4 Cotton Huckabacks, for table cloths, &c. &c.

4 ditto black patent Lace

73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton Hosiery

assorted

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 4.

Departed this life on the night of Thursday last, Mrs. MARY DEWEES. The wealthy are never without panegyrists; but the amiable virtues of Mrs. Dewees rarely equalled, and never surpassed, will endear her memory to those who were acquainted with her—and her loss to her family can never be repaired.

The republican citizens of N. York, as well as the Corporation of that city, through their respective committees appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the 10th of June, on the morning of that day notified the public that, in consequence of the intelligence received by the Pacific, "it would be inexpedient to have any public expressions of rejoicing," which might imply an approbation of the Orders in council of the 26th of April.

A letter from St. Bartholomews, June 3d, says:—We have most dreadful accounts of an insurrection of the blacks at Jamaica, two thirds of which island are said to be in their possession. The troops are going down from Martinique to assist in suppressing the insurgents.

From the Baltimore American.

It has been suggested that the new orders in council have no relevancy to the late negotiation at Washington, and we are advised to expect that the British government will formally rescind their obnoxious orders on the 10th of June, regardless of the new order of things. The Carthaginian policy of that wary cabinet, in the observance of treaties, is so manifest throughout the faithful page of history, that to receive her word alone as the ligament to perform a promise at a further day is a transgression against common sense. A recurrence to time and circumstances will point out the connection between the new orders in council and the Washington negotiation. At the time Mr. Oakley was dispatched to America, as we were advised by letters from various parts of England, famine was raging there in the face of a market for manufactures; want of raw materials; an increased taxation with a diminution of the means to meet that increase; almost one tenth of her population as paupers on the poor list; a decaying navy, starving colonies; armies disgraced by defeat, and an apprehended convulsion, all conspired to admonish the British cabinet that something must be adopted to evade the impending storm. A continuation of the American embargo would cap the climax of her misery. She must procure food for her starving subjects at home and abroad; materials to keep going her remnant manufactures; naval stores; and a vent for the remainder of her industry; all of which could only be obtained by a removal of the American Embargo. At the time Mr. Oakley was dispatched, it will also be recollected, that he had been defeated in elevating a partisan candidate to the Presidential chair; he had also been defeated in her scheme of a severance of the Union. Under those gloomy skies were the instructions forwarded to Mr. Erskine, for the supplementary embargo law and an apprehended adoption of a Chinese policy, & above all the spirit that manifested itself on the American continent in favor of her own manufactures, conspired to point out that Great Britain "must endeavor to effect by negotiation what she could not do by force." The science of diplomacy in Great Britain consisted not in the splendid powers of human intellect; not in that nobleness of sentiment which approximates men to angels; but in that forbiddingness of spirit; that desire to overreach by splendid promises never to be performed; in fine that licentious like disposition which sinks man far below the dignity of his nature.

Mr. Oakley brought out instructions from his court which produced the Washington negotiation; and under the most untoward auspices; but the arrival of the Pacific with the ultimatum of the American government, also brought out the tidings of a partial repeal of the Embargo—this was all England wanted. In order to evade the fulfilment of those promises which he had induced her minister to make to our government, she resented her orders, but took care at the same time to illude others bottomed upon the same principle, but varying their operations. The countries which we are permitted by England to take under the new Order, are precisely those whose products are absolutely necessary for the repairs of her navy, and are rather the competitors with America in the disposal of their articles of agriculture, than the merchants with whom we are so expect a profitable trade.

As all British orders are considered to be of a permanent nature, we are told by a member of the British cabinet, that the new one is not a dereliction of the principle upon which the old one is founded, but a mere alteration, the operation of which was a measure "that had ever been put into execution by any government." Which in truth it was, for he had gained by a mere *Panic* engagement, what the never could have effected by the most signal victories.

The sincerity of the British cabinet is manifested in the following colloquy in the British house of Peers. It is extracted from the London Chronicle, and may serve as proof indicative of the fulfilment of the engagement of Great Britain in the rescinding her orders on the 10th of June.

House of Lords—Friday, April 20.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Grenville felt the highest satisfaction at a report which had been spread through this metropolis, as he hoped he could confide in its truth. He alluded to the rumored repeal of the orders in council, that obnoxious measure, which had caused such a heavy addition to the evils of war, and the necessity of repealing, which he had so often pointed out. He wished to enquire of the noble secretary of state if this was a fact. If it were, he rejoiced that his majesty's ministers had been brought at last to a sense of the destructive tendency of these orders, and although with a bad grace, had at last determined on their repeal. A month later, their lordships were not aware how severely the effects of these orders would have been felt.

The earl of Liverpool was sorry that such a question had been put, whilst his noble friend, who was at the head of the office in which this business was transacted, was absent. He

would, however, reply, that a considerable alteration had been made in the orders in council. But this alteration was caused by the changing circumstances of war, and not by a dereliction of the principles on which the orders were founded. His lordship vindicated the justice and policy of these orders, as well as of the alteration which had been made and which in a few days would be laid before the house. So far from agreeing with the noble lord as to the evil tendency of the late measure, he thought it was one of the most advantageous to the country that had ever been put into execution by any government. This position he would be prepared to prove on any occasion, whenever it should be required.

Lord Grenville rejoiced at the repeal of these obnoxious orders, which we now found to be true. Had this not been the case, he would have thought it his duty, once more before the close of the session, to call the attention of the house to that important subject. If the new enactment, substituted for the former, were framed on the same principle, it must be equally fatal to the interests of this country. In the same proportion as the new orders resemble the last, in the same proportion would they prove destructive, and incur his severest animadversion.

The earl of Liverpool observed, that he had not said the orders in council were repealed, but that a considerable alteration, occasioned by present circumstances, but in strict conformity with the principles of the original, had been made in them.

AARON BURR AND MIRANDA.

The Spanish junta ambassador to London, (Apodaca) having made representations to the British minister for foreign affairs, that several persons were in London who had in hand an enterprise against the Spanish colonies in South America Miranda and Burr were particularly named; the former however contrived to obtain a passport in a vessel bound to St. Christopher's, for which place it is said he departed; Aaron Burr, who was also summoned to appear, did not make his escape, but presented himself according to summons; and was notified that he must depart from England; he disclaimed all connexion or participation with any design against the Spanish colonies, and claimed as a British subject, under magna charta, to remain unmolested in the country to which he owed and avowed allegiance.

Upon its being urged that he was an American citizen, and that he had held a station, there, which put his character of an American beyond question—he disclaimed the character of an American citizen, and asserted that he was entitled to protection under the British government by his birth, long before the independence of America; and that although the British government might connive at it, he maintained that the principles of the British law and policy never admitted of expatriation; and could not refuse to recognize the right of any subject born within the realm or its colonies.

He was nevertheless advised that he must depart the realm. He thereupon signified that it was out of his power, that he was destitute of the funds requisite to defray the expenses of his removal or to discharge the obligations which he had already incurred.

Whether the funds were advanced or not, we have not learnt—but he was accompanied to one of the ports on the North Sea, and thence for the continent.

We heard several weeks ago that he had taken his passage for the island of St. Christopher's and was destined for Trinidad.

There were some others of the *ebiose spirits* taken in company with A. BURR, and accompanied him on his trip across the North Sea. Unhappy outcasts, whom no country owns, alike disclaimed and disclaimed by all; from whose acts, the want of honorable motives, withdraws not alone indulgence, but excites horror; and whose misfortunes forbid all sympathy, not even that of compassion or humiliating pity. (Aurora.)

COMMUNICATION.—A stranger of a good nien and interesting appearance, has engaged the sympathies of a number of the respective inhabitants of Blockley township, for a fortnight past. He was taken ill with the SMALL POX, at an Inn near the first gate, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road. On inquiry by the host and hostess, he informed them, that his name was WILLIAMS, and that he had been in the city making large purchases of goods, which he had dispatched for Pittsburgh, on their way to Kentucky, 800 miles distant, where he had a large store and valuable possessions. He was unmarried, but had a mother he tenderly loved, and many very dear relations.—He was impeded by the benevolent host and hostess to permit intelligence of his situation to be forwarded; but he requested it might not be done. His mother would be inconsolable, and his relations would hurry on their way to visit him. Before they could arrive his fate would, one way or other, be determined, and their toil, and great inconveniences would be fruitless. A physician of talents was immediately sent for, & attended his patient with skill and regularity. Left the qualifications for nursing of the females of the family, should not be competent, a respectable relation of the landlady was sent for. The patient took an uncommon attachment to her, as he said the exactly resembled his mother. All medical aid and every kind and incessant attention were afforded.

A stranger far from his relations and friends excited the compassion, and received the humane assistance his situation demanded. But in vain was every endeavour. He died on Friday last of the SMALL POX of the confluent and most inveterate kind. A proof of the folly and danger so fatal to those who neglect the easy and sure means of safety, modern practice, both of inoculation and vaccination, affords. Whatever had been his life, let his death be monitory. Reads—before you drop a tear of regret, know that this unhappy and compassionate stranger was one of remarkable and distinguished character. He has often been portrayed in our public prints, in terms of peculiar description. He had escaped the destiny decreed for him, through the tender mercies of the purging power exercised in a neighbouring state, where he was condemned to die; but reprieved under the triple tree. His qualifications for deception did not forsake him in the hour of death; which did not now wait for legal

forms. This celebrated personage was the noted WILLIAMS, the horse-thief; too well known for his achievements in the way of his profession, in the southern states, and too little known to those who afforded him their assistance in the last act of his drama. Their benevolence to this inconsistent miscreant is not the less meritorious, because he was undeserving of it. Their reward must be found in heaven; for his history is all he has left. This was discovered on enquiry after his death, in the city, where he spent some time lately, at a reputable lodging house, under an assumed character. (Amer. Daily Adv.)

LONDON, April 27.

Substance of a treaty of Commerce between the Courts of France and Persia, signed in January last.

When French merchants, or other French subjects, arrive either in the harbours or on the frontiers of Persia, no violence shall be offered them by the Governors or Magistrates of the country; who shall, on the contrary, lend them assistance in the time of need.

If the French Consul General proposes to fix his residence at Ispahan, crown land shall be hired for him, that he may build a house upon it. The same with regard to French merchants who may be likewise inclined; when they wish to remove, the authority of the country shall take care of their property, and restore the same to them the moment they may claim it.

The French ambassadors shall be treated with all honours due to the first of all christian monarchs; and the consuls, envoys and French merchants, shall take precedence above those of all other nations.

When French merchants export or import merchandise, they shall pay duty according to a fair valuation of the goods, at the time being, and be allowed to pay the same either in specie or commodity.

No duty shall be levied on servants of French merchants settled in Persia, either French, Americans or Indians, until they amount to twenty; nor shall any duty be exacted on their drogmans, or interpreters of the country.

Governors shall give assistance to ships that may be wrecked, and cause the expense to be paid them accordingly; but they shall not, under any pretence, retain any articles belonging to the ship they may happen to have saved from sea.

During the space of three years from the date of the treaty, Frenchmen shall pay no duty (custom-house). The same with respect to Persian merchants in France.

French merchants shall only once pay duty in Persia, for whatever merchandise they may import or export. The rate is three per cent. Persian gentlemen shall enjoy the same privilege in France. Goods imported or exported by way of Bagdad, to pay duty as at Ispahan.

Consuls shall be permitted to build a church contiguous to their residence, and to display the French colours on the tops of their houses—at seaports only.

In case a French merchant should experience a reverse of fortune without having given security to any body, no other Frenchman shall be called upon to discharge his debts; but in case of security being given, the same shall be executed.

When agreements are entered into between French, Persian, and merchants of other countries, respecting partnership and insurances, such agreement must be submitted to the judge of the country, or to the French consul, and a copy of the same to be lodged with the latter, that it may be referred to according to circumstances.

When a French slave shall fall into the hands of Persian subjects, and not having become a Muslem, signifies to the French consul that he demands his protection, no opposition shall be made his being given up on paying for his ransom the sum he had cost originally.

With respect to the effects and goods belonging to Persian subjects embarked at Persian ports on board of Turkish ships, market vessels bound to the Indies or elsewhere, or loaded with India commodities for the return, if during their double voyage the French vessels should have any difference with the above mentioned countries, and that their vessels should fall into their power, and that there should be found on board merchandise, the whole of their goods and effects shall be restored.

It having been agreed upon between the agents of the court of France and that of Persia, that the island of Bareck shall be given to the former, there to establish a factory, immediately after the evacuation of Georgia, and all other Persian provinces by the Russians.

If French merchants happen to be pillaged by robbers, governors shall make enquiries, so as to seize the banditti, and restore the goods to the owners, who shall have to recompense the public to that effect.

When a French merchant fails, the remainder of his property shall be divided among his creditors, according to their respective and individual claims.

THE THESPIAN SOCIETY will perform, on SATURDAY EVENING next. The particulars will be mentioned in the bills.

GENTLEMEN who have availed themselves of becoming subscribers to my late publication, are earnestly requested once more to call for their books; or, at least, to pay the amount of their subscription; or I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of making known to the public the names of those who have neglected the many invitations. Who is the man that will forfeit his honour for 75 cents, and make my little all a sacrifice. The books can be had at my house, or at Mr. Bradford's printing office, and all the different towns in the state. John R. Shaw. Lexington.

WANTED

TWO or three APPRENTICES to the Blacksmith business, who can come well recommended. John Eads. Lexington, 3d July, 1809.

A Miller Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to employ a MILLER. To a man who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, they will give generous wages. Application to be made at their mill, on South Elkhorn, nine miles from Frankfort. They also offer for sale a large COPPER BOLLER, nearly new, at a reduced price. Patrick & Wier. Woodford, 30th June, 1809.

Nicholas county, set. 15th May, 1809.

Taken up by Alexander Ross, living on Beaver creek, about 2 and a half miles from Scott's station, one bay horse, about seven years old, fifteen hands high; no brands nor any white natural marks, seen on his off thigh, shod before, appraised to seventy dollars, before. Acbillis Vanhook, j. p. N. c.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, adjoining the town of Cynthiana, Harrison county, the 18th May last, a bay horse, fifteen hands and upwards high, three years old last spring, branded I S on the near shoulder, Roman nose, and a star in the forehead as well as I remember, one hind foot white, dock rather short, slim made. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, by Henry D. Libert. Harrison county, Ky. July 4th, 1809.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, on the 30th June 1809, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Aliceorn | John Arvin | Adam Angus |
| Cap. John Beach | John Baxter | Hannah Branfon |
| William Beard | James Brook | James Brook |
| Hartwell Bolwell | John Butler | James Breckinridge |
| James Benning | Archibald Barr | Samuel Baker |
| John Brooks | David Bealart | John Betty |
| James Beatty | George Berry | Fielding Bridwell |
| Will. W. Blanton | Will. Brookie | Will. Boles |
| Isaac Bredlove | Will. Barker | John Brown Esq. |
| Thomas Brawner | | |
| Cornelius Conrod | Amorbe Chaney | Thomas Champion |
| Henry Colhouse | John Carty | Arthur Campbell Esq. |
| John Carey | Abm. Crofsdale | Will. Clarke |
| Lewis Castleman | James Clark | Eli Cleveland |
| Rev. Leroy Cole | Joseph Chafman | Will. Comitt |
| Clerk of Fayette circuit | Rev. Leroy Cole | Martha H. Carter |
| Jacob Creath | Dina Carpenter | John Crumbaugh |
| Robert Cunningham | James Claybrook | Samuel Crofbee |
| Mrs. Dewees | Benjamin Deha | William Clubb |
| Eliza Doveport | J. H. Daviss | Alexr. Crawford |
| John Dawson sen. | Benjamin Elliott | Leonard Cheary |
| Nathl. Estes | Simon Froft | Dr. Arthur Campbell |
| Joseph Ferreen | Ensign H. Gilham | Gemima Collins |
| Stephen Guller | Letitia P. Graydon | Robt. Crockett |
| George Gay | John Giplon | Sulan Crothers |
| John Giplon | Elva Hamours & Mr. Farrow | |
| | John Harris | Andrew Dinwooddee |
| | John Higbee | Wm. Dawden |
| | Richd Hickman | Dulenburg |
| | Robt. Hill | James Davis |
| | Robt. Huston | |
| | John Hays | John Enniss |
| | James Hogan | Joshua Fry |
| | Benj. Hooke | Saml. Feensten |
| | Mrs. Ellen Hansford | Will. G. Grubbs |
| | Moses Hicks | Joseph Gray |
| | Rachael Harris | Rachel Gullian |
| | Will. Higgins | John Gardner |
| | Hamilton Jenkins | Robt. D. Gale |
| | Will. Jones Esq. | |
| | Suttan Haecke | |
| | Francis Kirtley | Robt. Humble |
| | Jane Luckie | John Harris B. L. |
| | Hannah Lay | Catharine Harrison |
| | James Lemon | John Herndon |
| | Rebecca Lemon | Obadiah Higbee |
| | Simon Laughlin | Martin Hawkins |
| | Roger Laughlin | Thos. Hooper |
| | John Lowrey | Martin Hughes |
| | William Marshall | Philip Hartter |
| | Nathl. Morrison | Mariah Henderson |
| | John M'Millan | Catharine Hargy |
| | Lewis Marshall | John Huffman |
| | Andrew Miller | Margaret Higbee |
| | Alex. Mahan | Richard Hallett |
| | Alex. M'Nary | |
| | Isaac M'Alaie | Dr. Saml. Jackson |
| | Charles Mayersback | James Johnson |
| | Allexr. Merrell | |
| | Philip Mefferd | |
| | Walter W. New | Joseph Karr |
| | David Nutter | Thos. Lincoln |
| | Levy Outhen | John Little |
| | Saml. R. Overton | William G. Luckett |
| | Henry Purviance | George Levers |
| | James Parish | Jonathan Lyon |
| | Nathl. S. Porter | A. P. Levett |
| | Will. B. Price | |
| | Ephraim Quimbey | |
| | Stephen H. Reed | Robert M'Nitt |
| | William Roule | Charles Miles |
| | Joel Ryan | Jesse Marth |
| | Ninian Riley | Humphrey Marshall |
| | Mary Rule | Moses Masterfon |
| | Edward Reynolds | Robert Mayle |
| | Reed & Davidson | William M'Clintock |
| | Alexr. Smith | John M'Iver |
| | John Sale | Charles M'Pheers |
| | Antner Scott | John Miller |
| | W. L. Sonntag jr. | John Melheney |
| | Archd. Stuart | |
| | Thomas Scott | Lt. C. Nickholas |
| | John R. Shaw | |
| | | Mason Owens |
| | | Polly H. Osburn |
| | | Sally Points |
| | | Anthony Pool |
| | | Garrett Perkins |
| | | Saml. Patten |
| | | |
| | | Robert Russell |
| | | Thomas Runnels |
| | | Levi Rawlings |
| | | Rev. Adam Rankin |
| | | Col. Will. Russell |
| | | Samuel Ruth |
| | | |
| | | Manfon Seamands |
| | | Mrs. Stovalls's Suky |
| | | Geo. Sullivan |
| | | Mary Smith |
| | | Robert Sineford |
| | | John Simms |
| | | Peyton Short |
| | | |
| | | Isaac Tomlinson |
| | | Lucy Tinsley |
| | | John A. Tarafcon |
| | | Clifton & Asa Tomfon |
| | | |
| | | James Q. Well |
| | | Ichibald Wood |
| | | Joseph White |
| | | Barbara Waggoner |
| | | John Wilfon |
| | | Greenberry Walker |
| | | Nace Wheeler |
| | | David Willon |

Take Notice,

THAT I forewarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment on an obligation given by myself to William Wills, on the tenth day of September, 1802, for the sum of sixty-five pounds, as the land for which said bond was given, is disputed; and I will not pay the same until the disputes on the land are settled. Lukkus Hood. June 30th, 1809.

At a Meeting of the Board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, July 3. 1809.

WHEREAS there are many obstructions in the streets of Lexington, not provided against by the by-laws of said town: Therefore, Be it ordained, That any person or persons shoeing or repairing of horses' shoes, or making, mending, repairing, or ironing waggons, carriages or carts in any of the streets established by law, or obstructing them by any materials or occupation whatever, not permitted by the by-laws, shall forfeit and pay two dollars, for every offence, one half for the repairing of the streets of the town, and the other half for the collector of the town tax, whose duty it shall be to prosecute offenders.

EDWARD WEST, Chm. (A copy.) Teste, F. BRADFORD, Jr. Clk. P. T.

Grand Lodge.

THE members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Grand Annual Communication, in Lexington, on Wednesday 30th August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the M. W. G. M. Danl. Bradford, Gr. Secy. Lexington, July 4, 1809.

Notice.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE is now kept in Main Street, next door but one to Samuel Ayres, and directly opposite Gen. Robert Todd's. Joseph Crockett, Supervisor. Lexington, July 1, 1809.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Woodford Circuit, set. June Term, 1809. William Shephere compit.

John O'Bannon & Elias Lang. In Chancery. The defendant Elias Langham not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; or on failure, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste, John M. Kinney, jr. Clk.

Woodford County, Set. June 6th, 1809.

Appraised a horse taken up by Charles Buck, a bay, about 15 hands high, five years old, the near hind foot white, no brands perceivable, with a bell and leather collar; appraised to 40 dollars. Henry Watkins, j. p.

Clarke County, Set.

Taken up by Hubbard Taylor, living about 13 miles east of Lexington, on the Winchester road, a Bay mare, about 14 hands and a half inch high, about 6 years old, small white spots on both sides of her neck, has something like a brand on the near shoulder, but not legible, has black legs, and small star in her forehead; appraised to \$35. Dillard Collins.

26th June, 1809.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF LEE AND SON'S PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY SCOTT, TROTTER & CO. LEXINGTON.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges. This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore. Persons willing to purchase this valuable medicine are requested to be particular in enquiring for LEE'S anti-bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper, the signature of Richard Lee and Son—this is necessary, as there are pills of the same name.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety, by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a fresh perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—a safe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual colic—tickles at the stomach, and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every family.

Lee's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for Coughs, asthmatic Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthma, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. To persons who may have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough—This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White-Swelling, Chilblains and Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative

proves by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of Nervous Disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of Spirits, Inward Weakness, &c. Twenty thousand cures have been performed by Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch which is warranted an infallible remedy by one application, without mercury or any other pernicious ingredients, being entirely a vegetable preparation.

Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fever.

BY-LAWS AND ORDINANCES
FOR THE POLICE OF
The Town of Lexington,
REVISED.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington,* That the bounds and limits of the in-lots of the said town shall hereafter be deemed, and taken to include all the buildings on High Street, together with the said street, and from the North West end thereof, with the town line to Short Street, & with Short Street to Cross Street, & with Cross Street N. E. to Third Street, & with Third Street, South East to Mulberry Street, and with Mulberry Street, South West to Main Street, and with Main Street S. E. to the Town line, and with the same S. W. to High Street; together with all the streets and lots included within the above bounds and all the buildings binding thereon.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That twelve feet be allowed for a foot pavement in Main and Cross Streets, and ten feet in each of the other streets in the town, giving each lot-holder liberty to enclose with posts and one rail, the fronts of their respective foot pavements; taking care to leave room opposite each lot, for foot passengers to pass off said foot pavements into the street.

Sec. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That the foot pavements shall be swept and washed on every Saturday, from the first day of April until the first day of October in every year; and every owner or occupier of a Lot, within the limits in which foot ways are ordered to be paved, failing to comply with this ordinance, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay one dollar.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That no person except watchmen in the discharge of their duty, shall fire a gun or pistol, within the limits of the in-lots of this town, unless in the defence of life or property, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall make or keep a fire in any wooden chimney, within the bounds of the in-lots of this town, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained,* That every person who shall play at Long Bullets within the in-lots of this town, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay three dollars.

Sec. 7. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall light or keep a fire on any public ground, within the limits of this town, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 8. Whereas the accumulation of shavings in the shops and buildings in this town, is a nuisance of the most dangerous kind. Therefore,

Be it ordained, That the owners of such shops and buildings, shall cause such nuisances to be removed every night, under the direction of some careful person, under the penalty of three dollars.

Sec. 9. *Be it further ordained,* That that part of Water Street, below Cross Street, be appropriated for the purpose of slewing Stud Horses, agreeably to a law passed the 21st of December, 1793, for the better regulation of this town.

Sec. 10. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the clerk of this board, to bring suits in behalf of the trustees, against all persons shewing stud horses out of the bounds set apart by the trustees for that purpose, and in streets within the limits of the in-lots of said town; and also to prosecute for all fines and penalties, for any breach of the By-Laws of the town not otherwise directed.

Sec. 11. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall suffer his or her wagon and team, to remain all night in any of the streets within the bounds of the in-lots of said town, except Water Street, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 12. *Be it further ordained,* That any free person, who shall run or strain a nose or mare in any of the streets within the in-lots of this town, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars for every such offence. And any slave, who shall be guilty of the above offence, shall receive ten lashes on his or her bare back, at the public whipping post, unless the above fine is paid by the owner of such slave, or by some other person in behalf of such owner. And where such offence is committed by any person under the age of twenty-one years, the parent, guardian or master of such person, shall be subject to, and shall pay the said fine of three dollars.

Sec. 13. *Be it further ordained,* That no individual or description of individuals, male or female, shall be permitted to exhibit, any theatrical performance of any kind or description, puppet show, tumbling, rope or wire dancing, balancing, or deception of any kind, or any representation or show whatever, fictitious or real, for the show or exhibition of which, a compensation is demanded, without first obtaining from the Chairman of this Board, and three or more of the trustees, a permission in writing; and in no case shall such permission be granted, until the person or persons praying for the same, shall pay to the town treasurer, or give sufficient security for the payment of such sum, as the Board of Trustees may direct, under the penalty of ten dollars for every such offence. But this ordinance shall not be construed, to apply to any exhibition, the proceeds of which are to be applied to public, charitable, or benevolent uses.

Sec. 14. *Be it further ordained,* That if any person or persons shall remove the soil, gravel, or clay, from any of the streets or public grounds, within the limits of this town, without leave in writing first obtained from the trustees or a majority of them, he or they, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 15. *Be it further ordained,* That the assessors shall at the time they make their assessments leave at the house of each person whose property they assess, a statement in writing of the valuation of said property, in order that such person may have an opportunity, if aggrieved, to appeal to the Board.

Sec. 16. *Be it further ordained,* That no person or persons, within one half mile of the court-house, in the said town of Lexington, shall keep or suffer to remain in his, her or their house, or in a house that may be under his, her or their care and direction, any greater quantity of gun-powder, at one time than twenty-eight pounds, which shall be kept in seven and one half pound canisters, well secured with lids; nor shall any person move a greater quantity of gun-powder, than twenty-eight pounds, through the streets of said town, unless the same be well secured in tight canisters or barrels. Any person offending against any one of these provisions, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars to be appropriated to the repair of fire engines and buckets.

Sec. 17. *Be it further ordained,* That every person owning any house or houses in the town of Lexington, worth three hundred dollars, but not worth one thousand dollars shall furnish the same with one good fire-bucket; every person owning house property worth one thousand dollars, but not worth fifteen hundred dollars, shall furnish the same with two good fire-buckets; every person owning house property worth fifteen hundred dollars, but not worth two thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with three good fire-buckets; every person owning house property worth two thousand dollars, but not worth three thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with four good fire-buckets; and every person owning house property, worth three thousand dollars or upward, shall furnish the same with five good fire-buckets, on or before the first day of September next. And the said buckets shall be hung up in the most public or conspicuous part of the houses for which they are respectively provided. And the assessors for the town shall, after the tenth day of March annually, when taking in the taxable property, fix the number of buckets for each house agreeable to the preceding ratio, leaving notice of such apportionment, with the owner or tenant of the house so apportioned, and shall return a list correspondent thereto, to the Board of Trustees. And in the first week of July annually, the watchmen shall go round, and examine the buckets in every house, and make report to the Board. Any person offending against any one of these provisions, shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be appropriated to the repairs of Fire engines and buckets.

Sec. 18. *Be it further ordained,* That every free male inhabitant of the town of Lexington, over sixteen years of age, and under sixty, shall upon the alarm of fire, go with any buckets he may have, to the supposed fire immediately, and there obey the orders of the general and directors of the Union Fire Company, and exert himself to extinguish such fire, and he shall remain there so long as his services may be necessary, in opposing the ravages of the flames, and in relieving the endangered property.

Any person offending against any one of these provisions, shall forfeit and pay two dollars, to be appropriated to the repairs of Fire Engines and Fire Buckets. Whereas persons are in the habit of putting obstructions and unwholesome nuisances in the streets of Lexington.

Sec. 19. *Be it therefore ordained,* That no person shall put any dirt, trash, chips, dead carcasses, dung, scraps of leather, pieces of tin or glass, alms, shavings, fuds, fops from kitchens, from hatters' shops or Dyers' shops, or any other nuisance, in any of the streets or roads within the town bounds, excepting wood, rails, and building materials; nor shall any person or persons, suffer his, her, or their fire wood, rails or posts, to remain longer than twelve hours in any of the streets of said town; nor shall building materials be put in any of the streets, only in cases where buildings are erecting or repairing, or are about to be erected or repaired; when one third of the street may be occupied by the builder until such building may be covered in. And in all cases the builder must place his materials as near to his own side of the street as possible. Any person offending against any one of the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay one dollar, for the use of the watchmen, whose duty it shall be to prosecute the offenders at their own costs.

Sec. 20. *Be it further ordained,* That the ordinance relative to nuisances, may be dispensed with in favor of builders, by a written permission, signed by four of the trustees of the town, to be in force for any period less than three months.

Whereas it is inconvenient for the Board of Trustees to attend at the surveying of Lots and shewing corners. Therefore,

Sec. 21. *Be it ordained by the Trustees for the town of Lexington,* That a Town Surveyor shall be from time to time appointed, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Board.

Sec. 22. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Town Surveyor, when required, to show lines and corners of Lots and streets. And that for every line or corner shewn the Town Surveyor shall be entitled to one dollar, to be paid by the person at whose request the service may be rendered.

Sec. 23. *Be it further ordained,* That the Board of Trustees reserve the privilege of altering any survey made by the Town Surveyor, where they may conceive it erroneous, provided it be done prior to any permanent improvements having been made thereon.

Sec. 24. *Be it further ordained,* That all the streets within the limits of this town, shall be opened by the first day of September 1806.

Sec. 25. *Be it further ordained,* That the surplus or lots of ground in each square of Lots, bounded on every side by streets on which permanent brick or stone buildings have been heretofore erected, shall be equally divided between the Lots of such square.

Sec. 26. *Be it further ordained,* That no person shall ride, lead or drive any ass, horse, mule or ox, or run any two or four wheeled carriage over the foot pavements in any of the streets in the town of Lexington, under the penalty of one dollar.

Sec. 27. *Be it further ordained,* That it

shall be the duty of the Watch, to report to the clerk of this board, all slaves within their knowledge, who are found hiring themselves within the town bounds contrary to law, and the clerk shall forthwith prosecute the owners of such slaves, in the name of the Trustees of Lexington; and all such as are found keeping disorderly houses within the bounds aforesaid, the Watch shall apprehend and carry them before a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 28. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to give information to some justice of the peace, of all disorderly houses kept within the bounds of the town, by either whites or free people of colour, in order that they may be dealt with as the law directs.

Whereas persons of noisy and disorderly behaviour, at unseasonable hours, within the limits of this town, are a nuisance to society. Therefore,

Sec. 29. *Be it ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to apprehend all disorderly persons, if found from their lodgings, after ten o'clock at night, and take them before a justice of the peace, or they may at any time thereafter within one month, obtain a warrant from a magistrate, by virtue thereof, to apprehend such offenders, who, for every offence so committed, shall forfeit and pay two dollars.

Sec. 30. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, to enforce the regulations respecting the same, viz. to seize all unwholesome provisions, or provisions unfit for market, offered for sale, at the Market-house, as well as such as shall not be found weight or measure, agreeable to the standard of this town, and dispose of the same as follows: (that is to say) sell such as are under weight or measure, and the net proceeds thereof, pay into the hands of the Treasurer of the Board, which he shall regularly enter in a book to be by him kept for that purpose; and such as are unwholesome or unfit for market, (if condemned by two respectable citizens, who he is authorized to call upon for that purpose) shall under his direction be destroyed at the expense of the owner.

It shall be his duty to keep the different weights and measures, deposited with him by the Trustees as standards.

It shall be his duty to have removed from the Market-house, all filth, and, twice a week, at least, to have the same cleaned and swept.

It shall be his duty to give proper attention to all persons bringing to him weights & measures, for examination and marking; and for such services he shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed by the laws of this state. For each yard-stick nine pence; for each set of weights, from four pounds down, one shilling and six pence; and for every single weight three pence.

Sec. 31. *Be it further ordained,* That the days of Market are hereby fixed on Wednesdays and Saturdays in every week; on which days, no person or persons shall retail any provisions out of the Market-house and within the town, before ten o'clock A. M. under the penalty of three dollars.

Sec. 32. *Be it further ordained,* That the Clerk of the Market, be authorized to rent the stalls in the Market-house, taking bond with approved security, for the payment of the rent to the Treasurer, quarterly.

Sec. 33. *Be it further ordained,* That all meat offered for sale in the Market, either by the bulk, half bulk, peck, half peck, gallon or half gallon, such measure shall be heaped; and any person refusing to heap the measure, the meat so offered for sale shall be forfeited.

Sec. 34. *Be it further ordained,* That no person or persons shall retail, or expose to sale by retail, any beer, cider, or spirituous liquors within the Market-house or the limits thereof, or on any of the public grounds or streets of this town, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence. And that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to prosecute for the same.

Sec. 35. *Be it further ordained,* That no Hucker shall occupy any part of the Market-house during Market hours, nor at any other time without paying a price to be agreed on with the Clerk of the Market for the same, excepting when it rains.

Sec. 36. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall hitch or fasten any horse, mule, or ox to the railing surrounding the Market-house, or to any thing pertaining thereto, or bring any of them so near as to inconvenience the passage to and through the same, or shall bring any wagon, cart or other carriage, within twelve feet of the railing of the Market-house, during Market hours, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay one dollar.

Sec. 37. *Be it further ordained,* That no Hucker or other person, shall be permitted to purchase in the Market-house, during Market any article whatever, which such hucker or other person is known usually to sell, or expose to sale, under the penalty of three dollars for each offence.

Sec. 38. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market without fee or reward, to weigh any article during Market hours, that may be required by any person attending the Market, either with the large or small scales belonging to the town.

Sec. 39. *Be it further ordained,* That for each of the acts of assembly, as relates to dealing with slaves, shall be executed for transactions in the Lexington Market.

Sec. 40. *Be it further ordained,* That all penalties annexed to the breach of any of the bye-laws or ordinances of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, may be recovered with costs before any magistrate having cognizance thereof, or of like sums, and be appropriated as the trustees shall think proper, unless where otherwise specially directed.

Sec. 41. *Be it further ordained,* That whenever fines are incurred, by any violations of the bye-laws or ordinances of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, if the offender be a free person under age, the fine shall be paid by the parent, guardian or master; if a slave, by the owner or employer.

Sec. 42. *Be it further ordained,* That all and every person or persons, who shall oppose the execution of the bye-laws and ordinances of the town, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs before a justice of the peace.

In consequence of the destruction and loss of the record of the town of Lexington, it is difficult at this time to ascertain precisely, where the streets were originally laid out; Wherefore,

Sec. 43. *Be it ordained,* That a line in the middle between the permanent brick or stone buildings on Main Street, Short Street, High Street, Water Street, Second Street, and all the Cross Streets, be deemed and taken to be the middle of said streets respectively, and

that all squares and lots shall be regulated by that rule.

Sec. 44. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, to prosecute for all breaches of the bye-laws committed in the Market; any bye-law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 45. *Be it further ordained,* That all bye-laws or ordinances contrary to, or coming within the purview of these bye-laws and ordinances, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

JOHN BRADFORD, Ch'm.

Richard Barry,
Shoe and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH SHOE,
NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs
the public, that he has just received by Mr.
Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an as-
sortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the
best quality; that he has in his employ good
Workmen, and that his customers may be
supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beau-
ty, neatness and durability, with any in Ame-
rica, at the shortest notice and at moderate
prices.

Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will
be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and
Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6
barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica
Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old
Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or
approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with
any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's
tools, viz. Sash Plans double and single, with prick-
ers and templates, Grooving Plans with and without
arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench
Plans, single and double ironed, Hallowes and
Rounds, Moulding Plans of every description,
Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to
them, that they will receive the following articles
in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d per pound,
Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per
gallon, country Lard at the usual prices. Any
person availing themselves of the late fiat nation
act passed by the legislature of this state, can
expect no further in urgency than the law will
protect them in.

N B 55 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for
home manufacture.

FANCY CHAIRS.

William Challen
respectfully informs
the public, that he
has commenced the
Fancy Chair making
business, next
door to Messrs
Daniel & Charles
Bradford's printing
office, where he will
carey on the above
business with neat-
ness and taste—he
flatters himself that
from the long ex-
perience that he
has had both in Lon-
don and New-York,
that his work will
please those who
may call on him. He
has on hand and
makes Black and
Gold—White & do
—Brown and do—Green and do—Coquelice
and do—Bamboo &c. Likewise Settees to match
any of the above descriptions, all of which will
be made in the latest fashions and highly varnished
which can be packed to send to any part of the
state, without injuring. He likewise makes Wind-
sor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully re-
ceived and attended to with punctuality and dispatch,
and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

BLANK BOOKS,

WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on
the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all
its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite
the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His
customers may depend upon having their work
done in the neatest and best manner. He will
constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record
Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other
kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can
be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the
very best imported paper and materials, on the
lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.

William Essen.

Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.
Merchants and others who buy to sell again
can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the
best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS,
on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of
the western country, will be gratefully received
and promptly executed.

MR. PIERCE respectfully informs the
ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will
commence a School for Music and Dancing, should
sufficient encouragement offer. From experience
he believes his system of tuition has a universal
reception. He ever he has hitherto taught, he flatters
himself to be able to render the improvement
of his pupils in those elegant accomplishments per-
fectly satisfactory to his patrons. The instrument
on which he gives instructions are the Violin, Piano
Forte and Guitar. Apply for him at Mr. Wilson's
Inn.

Tobacco Manufactory.

THE subscriber avails himself of this opportu-
nity to inform his friends and the public in gener-
al, that he has removed his Tobacco Manufactory
from Danville to Lexington, where he now has,
and intends keeping constantly on hand, a large
supply of the best Chewing Tobacco that has
ever before been manufactured in this state. From
his peculiar knowledge of this business, and the
attention he personally pays, he flatters him-
self that he will merit the patronage of the public.

James H. Overst, eet.

Merchants and others, who buy to sell again,
can be supplied on moderate terms, and have the
privilege of returning at my expense, such as may
not be found to be good, though at ever so great
a distance.

J. H. O.

3d. County.—Taken up by William Lane,
a Kentucky river, at the mouth of Upper How-
ard's Creek, one sorrel mare, four years old, four
hands one inch high, has a crooked star in her
forehead, small white on her off hind foot and on
her near fore foot, if branded, not intelligible; ap-
praised to thirty dollars—April 1st, 1809.

D. Hampton, j. p.

Fresh Medicine.

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber,
at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short
and Market streets, Lexington.

Andrew McCalla.

Within 12 or 18 months past, we have lent to
this town, a Bed Pan, and a large
Clyster Syringe—it is hoped that those who have
them in possession, will, on seeing this advertise-
ment, return them.

Lots for Sale,
ON that well known and beautiful spot of
ground, the "RACE FIELD," in Lexington. Its
situation, for health and delight, is not exceeded
by any other spot of earth west of the Alleghany
mountain. Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to
become citizens of the Goshen of the western
world, will avail themselves of this opportunity.
A generous credit will be given, and prices low to
the first purchasers. For further terms, apply to
MATHEW ELDER, of Lexington,
Agent for Mary Owen Russell.
February 15th, 1809.



Fishel & Gallatine,
COPPER AND TIN SMITHS,

INFORM their friends and the public, they
have now on hand, a variety of STILLs of the
best quality, and having laid in an assortment of
COPPER, and engraved Workmen of skill, can
with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be
favoured with.

TIN WARE of every description, by wholesale
or retail; Copper Boilers, Hatters' Kettles, Copper
Tea Kettles, Brass & Copper Wash Kettles, &c. &c.
Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for
old Copper, Brass and Pewter.
Lexington, 11th October, 1808.—if

Brick Houses to Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent for one or more
years his houses on Upper and Short streets. The
one on Short street has six good rooms. The
other house on short street has six good rooms,
with a cellar, and a good brick kitchen two stories
high; adjoining also is a brick house two stories
high, with two rooms, and a good cellar. The
house adjoining on Upper street, has seven good
rooms, with a cellar and a good kitchen. There
are pumps of excellent water attached to each tenement,
together with the requisite out houses.

Their contiguity to the court and market houses,
and the plan on which they are built, render them
eligible for the residence of professional gentlemen.
Walter Warfield.

April 15th, 1809.

Valuable Property For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross
street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-
one feet six inches on said street, and back one
hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick
Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary.
Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front,
with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and
the buildings are well calculated for the manufac-
ture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches
of business. The terms may be known by applying
to the subscriber.

George Anderson.

Should the above property not be sold in two
weeks the buildings will be rented.
Lexington, October 11, 1808.

REMOVAL.

E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's
Shop to a house in the range of new brick build-
ings fronting the south-east side of the court house,
second door above the corner house lately occupied
by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a
large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE
which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of
Medicine can be supplied on terms more advan-
tageous than they could at any of the shops in the
Eastern states.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a
complete assortment of Patent Medicines.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

Taken up by John D. Stonestreet, living in Je-
ssamine county, four miles from Curd's ferry, a
Sorrel Horse, about ten years old, no brand to be
seen or which is intelligible, part of the hair cut off
on both sides of his mane, a long bold tail, the near
hind foot white, with a blaze face, shod before, 14
hands one inch high; appraised to 7 and a half
dollars, this 30th day of January, 1809.

John Lowry.

THE HARROGATE WATERS

ARE now in order for those who wish to make
use of them. The proprietor has been induced to
give the waters of his well this application, from
their quality being that of the so much famed
watering place in England (Harrogate). Those
Ladies and gentlemen who have drank of the wa-
ters of both places, have pronounced them to be
the same healing virtues. The road passing from
Lexington to the Olimpin Springs, going by Har-
rogate, is not more than half a mile road. Also
from Danville to Winchester, or Olimpin Springs,
it is the most direct course. The subscriber is
always well provided for the accommodation of
Travellers, and those who please to call on him.

John M'Call.

11 miles East of Lexington,
June 11th, 1809.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st
inst. a Negro Man named RHOD, about 6 feet
high, of a clear yellow complexion, strong build,
some of his fore teeth much decayed, a tolerable
large beard, about 22 years of age, had on when
he went away, his common working clothes. Any
person who will apprehend the said Negro, and
deliver him to the subscriber in Clarke county, if
taken in the state, shall receive ten dollars—if
taken out of this state, the above reward.

Richard Halley.

June 24th, 1809.

TAKEN up by Samuel Swango, living on the
waters of Slate creek, three miles from Myer's mill
in Montgomery county, a sorrel mare, has a white
main and tail, has a blaze in her face, branded on
the near shoulder thus 3-7 or 8 years old, 14 hands
high, appraised to \$35. April 25th, 1809.

Joseph Hensley.

Taken up by Jacob Stockley, living on Slate
Creek, near Myer's mill, in Montgomery county,
a brown mare, fourteen hands three inches high,
three white feet, four years old, has a small star
in her forehead, and snip on her nose; appraised to
forty-seven dollars.

Joseph Hensley.

April 25th, 1809.

Taken up by Simpson Emberson, Clarke coun-
ty, near Boonborough, one bay Mare, supposed to be
two years old this spring, about thirteen and a
half hands high, a small star in her forehead, near
hind foot white, neither docked nor branded;
valued to \$20.

NICH'S GEORGE.

25th April, 1809.

Cumberland county, Va.
Taken up by James Owens in Jessamine coun-
ty, near Lowrey's tavern, on the Hickman road,
one bay horse, three years old, with a small blaze
in his forehead, 13 hands high, hind feet white,
no brands perceivable; appraised to 25 dollars.

Wm. Cole.

7th January, 1809.

Taken up by James Owens in Jessamine coun-
ty, near Lowrey's tavern, on the Hickman road,
one bay horse, three years old, with a small blaze
in his forehead, 13 hands high, hind feet white,
no brands perceivable; appraised to 25 dollars.

James Martin.